WEERLY, Per Year.

ERIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

Subscription by Man Post-Paid. BAILY, Per Menth BUNDAY, Per Year. 5 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. 6 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70

...... 1 00 Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York city.

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UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION. The President Stands on the Tariff Plank

of the Chiengo Platform. From a Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Presi-dent, Written at Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1892.

The dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insignously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Glorious Decline of Humbug.

The most extravagant praise that we recall of President CLEVELAND, outside of the regular Mugwump gush, followed his recent inauguration, in the Illustrated American, and it was subsequently duly republished in THE SUN. Mr. CLEVELAND at that time of contemplation had the "stoutest heart" and the most "courageous mind" ever attached to a President. This is the later view of the same critic:

"When Mr. CLEVELAND was elected for the second time to occupy the Presidential chair he was pledged to grapple with the question of civil service reform. It is a question that is of more importance than silver or tariff. But Mr. CLEVELAND, instead of boldly dealing with it, evades it, and has thus broken his pledge. Mr. Josian Quincy has been very active in dividing the consular spoils and claims that the Administration ose from Congressmen without imperilling the cause for which the Administration was elected.
But this is no excuse for Mr. CLEVELAND. Civil service
reform should be his motte, even if it does imperil his Administration. The good government of the country is of much more importance than the fate of an Ad-

Besides being completely supported by the facts, this announcement of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's reversal of his most distinguishing policy is attested by frank and, we must repeat, wholly honorable confession of its truth by the Mugwumps themselves. From the Civil Service Reform Association of Boston to the Evening Post office in New York. the facts are bravely acknowledged and openly deplored. The trust idea, in the famous and fondled CLEVELAND phrase, "Public office is a public trust," has given place to the "trough" idea, says the Post. Public office is a public trough for Democrats, and the Mugwump pretensions of the late Mugwump idol have been flipped out. The noble animal around whom they, the Mugwumps, so joyously and confidently bull, and is now raging. The pieces will be worth about as much as a Mugwump tear,

In justice to Mr. CLEVELAND we must ask broken. When did he make one, "this trip"? Where was there preliminary to his recent candidacy and canvass one of those fresh and praiseworthy semi-private epistles through which he was once accustomed to reiterate the first principles of Mugwumpery with almost boyish simplicity? Mr. CLEVELAND's school days are over. He is a graduate and a Democrat.

The Straight Ticket.

The authenticity of the interview narrated by the Buffalo Times between Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. Lyons, a resident of campaign this year seems to be corroborated by the fact that the Republican Mugwumps and Mugwump Republicans do not allude to Mr. Lyons as "PAT" or "PATSY." Whenever an individual is deemed by such austere authorities to be unworthy of credence, they invariably cast discredit upon him and upon his testimony by abbreviating, in jocose fashion, his first or Christian name. PATRICK LYONS, to the formula of a Mugwump, is a citizen to be hearkened to: "PAT" LYONS would be a citizen to be jeered at, disbelieved, and perhaps denounced.

Mr. CLEVELAND's share of the interview. as reproduced by the Buffalo Times, was simple and straightforward. "Go home," he said to Mr. Lyons, "and vote the straight Democratic ticket." Then the President added: "I hope the Democratic State ticket, from MAYNABD down, will be elected.' These two phrases, one of admonition, the other of hope, are somewhat complementary; but Mr. Lyons, in describing what was said to him, does not seek to establish an inference that his return to Buffalo would materially promote the realization of Mr. CLEVELAND's hopes for the success of Judge MAYNABD and the other candidates upon the straight Democratic ticket. Is there not something in this to clinch the truth of the alleged interview between Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. Lyons? We think so. Mendacious and untrustworthy persons describing conversations held with high public officers, invariably represent the latter as speaking to them on terms of great familiarity. There is nothing of this kind in the case of Mr. Lyons, Mr. CLEVELAND did not pat Lyons on the back or put his hand upon Lyons's shoulder or asseverate that but for Lyons the whole future of Democracy would be clouded. He did not swear go home, a good place for a Democrat on on the opposite side. election day, and to vote the straight ticket. Mr. CLEVELAND, it will be observed, did most of the talking. Lyons listened. That circumstance gives the whole interview an

Intrinsically there is nothing improbable or unreasonable in the willingness of Mr. CLEVELAND to support the straight Democratic ticket. There is, if possible, still less in his willingness to have Judge MAYNARD elected, seeing that to Mr. CLEVELAND more than to any one else, Judge MAYNARD owes his activity and prominence in the politics of this State. It must be remembered that while Mr. CLEVELAND headed the Democratic State ticket in 1882, Mr. MAYNARD, through Mr. CLEVELAND's influence, enloved a like honor the year following. One of the early acts of Mr. CLEVELAND during his first Administration, was the appointment of Judge MAYNARD to an important post in the Treasury Department, and there does not appear to have been any severance since of the cordial relations existing between these two Democrats. What more natural, therefore, than that Mr. CLEVELAND. addressing Mr. Lyons, should admonish him to go home to Buffalo and vote the straight Democratic ticket, which he could

aspect of genuineness.

not do unless he supported Judge MATNARD for Judge of the Court of Appeals?

One of our Republican evening contemporaries, commenting upon this interview, slurringly declares that Mr. CLEVELAND is in favor of a straight Democratic ticket only when his own name is upon it. This is an unjustifiable and unpardonable mistake, and is abundantly disproved by Mr. CLEVE-LAND's memorable letter in support of Col. FELLOWS for District Attorney.

It might, perhaps, have been better if Mr. Lyons had acquainted the voting public with the response which he made to the patriotically partisan suggestion of Mr. CLEVELAND. Did he acquiesce? Did he depart for Buffalo on the Congressional limited? Had he registered? Was he paired? Did he have a wager upon the result of the contest, which disqualified him from voting? These points, interesting though they may be, relate to Mr. LYONS. Mr. CLEVELAND's share of the alleged in-

terview is creditable and clear. Whatever may be the true facts of the Interview between Mr. CLEVELAND and PATRICE LYONS, Esq., of Buffalo, it is a matter which is not subject to any controversy or dispute that the Federal officeholders in New York, almost without exception, are exerting themselves just now for the success of the whole straight Democratic ticket, and vindicating thereby the confidence entertained in them at the time of their appointment as Democrats.

The Opening of Parliament. The work done in the session of Parliament which began yesterday is likely to determine the fate of the Gladstonian party at the next general election. The Prime Minister can no longer count on the active support of the Parnellite members, and he will encounter some obstruction from a section of the Radicals who are dissatisfied with the indifferent attitude of the Government toward the great coal strike, and with its willingness to give Mr. CECIL RHODES and the South Africa Company a free hand in the Matabele affair. But, for reasons to be mentioned presently, these proofs of insubordination, although unwelcome, are not expected to give serious trouble. The main business of the Government at this time is to pass the Employers' Liability bill and the Parish Councils bill; and when this is accomplished, the Liberals will have greatly strengthened their hold upon the trades unions on the one hand and the agricultural laborers on the other. Then they can face, at any moment, an appeal to the English constituencies, where, although they made great gains in 1892, they still represent only a minority.

We have already pointed out that Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, speaking at the convention of his party in Dublin, carefully refrained from threatening to vote against the Government. He complained of Mr. Asquirm's refusal to pardon the Irishmen imprisoned for political offences, and of the Ministry's unwillingness to introduce at once a bill for the relief of the evicted tenants. Under the circumstances, he thought that he and his eight colleagues would be better employed in strengthening their party organization in Ireland than in swelling the ranks of the Ministerial majority at Westminster. But all that he proposed to built a china shop has turned out to be a do was to abstain altogether from voting, and it was only such abstention which was sanctioned by the resolution passed at the convention. The result of the position taken by the Parnellites will be that Mr. for the production of the pledge he has GLADSTONE'S majority in the House of Commons during the present session will be cut down to about thirty.

cals with the course of the Ministry will have any serious consequences seems impossible, because the Unionists cannot, with any show of consistency, combine with them. Indeed, if the Unionists should offer cooperation the Radicals would no doubt reject it, because their purpose is not to turn out Mr. GLADSTONE, but to induce him to adopt their views. A certain number of the English Radicals hold that the owners of coal mines should have been induced to come to terms with the men now on strike, that town, on the subject of the New York | through official pressure exerted either by the Board of Trade or by the Local Government Board. When informed that neither of those Boards has, at present, any power of exerting pressure, they reply that Ministers should have threatened to bring in a bill providing for compulsory arbitration. They may offer a motion to that effect, but this is even more certain to be opposed by the Conservatives than by the bulk of the Liberal party. As to the attack on Mr. CECIL RHODES and the South Africa Company, this has been organized and will be directed by Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE. He alleges that the pretended settlement of Mashonaland by the company in question has been a colossal stock-jobbing operation, of which British investors have been the victims, and that the socalled war with the Matabeles has been wantonly provoked for the purpose of securing a more fertile tract of country. The Conservatives, however, are certain to sustain the Government, so far as it has acted in the interest of the incriminated company. and now that the Matabeles have been beaten and seem on the point of being driven to the north of the Zambesl, Mr. LABOUCHERE'S intervention in their favor

will have a merely academic interest. The only visible source of danger to Mr GLADSTONE'S administration during the present session lies in Morocco. Should the Spaniards, backed by the French and Russians, demand and seize a considerable amount of territory as indemnity for their losses and expenditures at Melilla, English public opinion might demand an intervention for the purpose of maintaining the status quo at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Mr. GLADSTONE has never been distinguished for an energetic foreign policy, and he would be particularly loath to move with vigor in an affair where the him to secreey. He simply advised him to interests of France and Russia were enlisted

> In the absence of any sudden crisis pro voked by the conflict of national interests in the Mediterranean, there seems no reason to doubt that Mr. GLADSTONE will carry through the House of Commons the legislation for which the autumn session was arranged. The Employers' Liability bill is intended to make employers really, instead of only nominally, liable for the loss of life or for the injuries incurred by workmen in factories, on railways, and in mines. The existing acts upon the subject are evaded in two ways, first, by virtue of the highly elastic plea of contributory negligence on the part of the workmen, and, secondly, by compelling workmen to enter into a con tract exempting their employers from the operation of the acts. The new bill declares such contracts void, and rigorously defines the circumstances under which a workman may be charged with contributory negligence. It is hard to see how such a bill can be opposed by Mr. Chamberlain, who, on all subjects except home rule, professes to be a more advanced Liberal than Mr. GLADSTONE. However, whether the Liberal-Unionists do or do not combine with the Conservatives against the measure is not a

matter of much consequence, for they can-

though they can, of course, secure its rejection by the Lords.

The Parish Councils bill is another measure which it will be extremely difficult for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his lieutenant, Mr. JESSE COLLINGS, to oppose without openly breaking faith with their Radical constituents. They will probably support the bill in principle and criticise it in detail. It is a more extended and effective application of the theory embodied in the County Councils, the theory, namely, that local government should be transferred from the squires and parsons to the whole body of rural voters. The power of the landed aristocracy was severely shaken by the County Councils act, but it will be almost annihilated if the Parish Councils bill becomes a law.

It will be remembered that the gains made by Mr. GLADSTONE in 1892, as compared with 1886, were almost entirely confined to English constituencies. The few additional seats secured in Scotland were nearly counterbalanced by the four lost in Ireland. If, now, we look at England in detail, we find that while Mr. GLADSTONE recovered a few of the seats in the metropolitan district which he had formerly controlled, most of his gains were made in the counties at the cost of the squirearchy. In 1892, moreover, the agricultural voters had scarcely begun to comprehend their power, and for the County Councils act they were indebted. not to the Gladstonians, but to the Conservatives, who had acted upon the principle of giving a part to avoid losing the whole. By the Parish Councils bill, on the other hand, Mr. GLADSTONE would assure to these agricultural voters the overwhelming ascendancy to which their superiority of numbers entitles them; and with such an offer, no matter what may be the fate of the measure in the Lords, the Gladstonians onght to sweep the counties. The Employers' Liability bill is intended to exercise a similar effect on the great centres of industry, including conspicuously the metropolitan district, whose interests are to be further considered by a bill enlarging the powers of the London County Council.

Irish-Americans in Office. The correspondent, "True American," who complains to us that "Mr. CLEVE-LAND is giving too many offices to the Irish," does not send us any proof of his charge. There are no citizens of Irish birth in the Cabinet or in any of the embassies, or, so far as we can think at this moment, in any of the other great offices of the Government at home or abroad, barring PAT COLLINS. Let us look into this matter, search the records and run through the list of appointments made since March last. We are led to believe that but very few men of Irish birth have been appointed to office, even to the lesser offices, by Mr. CLEVELAND.

American citizens of foreign birth, as well as native Americans, may properly be appointed to offices which they are qualifled to fill. We have in other times had citizens of foreign birth in the Cabinet, and in some of the chief missions, and in high places in other branches of the public service. There is no lawful discrimination that can be made against a citizen because he was not born in this country, with the exception of the Constitutional requirement that the President must be a native American.

We cannot understand the reason of our correspondent's prejudice against American citizens of Irish birth, many of whom That the dissatisfaction of certain Radiare far truer Americans than he is. There have been native American Tories and caltiffs at all times in our history.

A Sensible Young Man.

A young gentleman of the circle of fashion has opened in the Fifth avenue a shop for the sale of flowers of his own cultivation. He wants money, and to get it he has gone into the trade which he thinks is most likely to bring it to him.

In that there is nothing remarkable. In this town and in this country nearly all men, whether they belong to the circle of fashion or not, are engaged in some sort of business. The class of leisure, which exists in aristocratic countries as a fixed and distinguishable social quantity, has no existence here. Of course, there are individual men who lead lives of luxurious leisure, but they are few both proportionally and actually. They do not make up a considerable and a notable company exercising any important influence on society. Their social consequence is not increased simply because they are at leisure. They are not envied because they are idle; hence their manner of life furnishes no temptation injurious to society. The run of men, rich or poor, socially elevated or socially humble, prefer to have regular work to do. They want to pursue careers which will give them distinction in the drawing room rather than to gain their distinction from it. They go to society for recreation, instead of chasing its pleasures for the sake

of getting something to do. The young fellow who has become a florist in the Fifth avenue is, therefore, simply following the prevailing masculine fashion. He has also shown his good sense in his choice of that particular department of trade, for he knows about flowers, their cultivation, and the demand for them. Thus he enters into a business for which he has special qualifications. Why, then, should his practical venture attract particular attention?

In going into business he is only doing as the great majority of the men of the social circle to which he belongs have always done. If they have their living to make usually they make it in some sort of trade. If, then, he had started out in Wall street as s broker, or had attached himself to a mercantile establishment trading by wholesale, his proceeding would have been looked upon by everybody knowing of it as a matter of course. He cannot afford to be idle, he ought not to be idle, and as a sensible and dutiful fellow he has gone to work to make his living as best he knows how. The novelty is that he has opened a shop for the sale of flowers as a retail merchant. But it is a good business. No other department of trade has extended more rapidly and more prosperously than the florist's. It has come into being as a great business in this country during the present generation only; yet now its volume is enormous, and large fortunes have been made by floriculturists

and florists. Moreover, the very social currency of this new florist constitutes for him capital in the business. He is favorably known to the very people who are the largest and most regular buyers of flowers, and hence he is sure of a profitable custom if he conducts the trade skilfully. It is also as honorable to sell a violet or a rose as to sell a railroad or a ship. In these days, and in all days, it is a far safer business than the buying and selling of stocks, and, in the end more profitable.

A florist's shop is a beautiful place. It is refining and suggestive of refinement. It is a place to be happy in; and if, in addition,

not prevent its passage by the Commons, it brings the possessor needed profit in money, he is a fortunate man. Great fortunes, upon which much social distinction has been built, have been gathered in the malodorous "Swamp" of the leather merchants. How much more beautiful as a beginning is the society and the surrounding

of flowers! So long as the business pays, what difference does it make whether it is by retail or by wholesale, whether commodities are sold in bulk or singly. The old aristocratic prejudice, now passing away even in aristocratic countries, was against trade in itself, not against any particular kind of trade, whether it was conducted by wholesale or retail. It is a silly prejudice, but not more silly than the prejudice of some

people here against keeping a shop. If young men of fashion need to make money and they are more likely to make it by keeping a shop than in any other way, let them get behind the counter. This young fellow who has started out as a florist, shows an amount of discrimination which indicates that he will be successful at the business. He is a pioneer.

The Test.

Mr. George J. Reins of New York asks these questions:

"Will you please give me your interpretation of the plank in the thicago bemocratic platform that pro-ection in any form is unconstitutional? "Would you consider a tariff of one per cent, on im-

ported from or steel a violation of that plank ? "Or does your interpretation mean that the neces-sary revenue is to be collected only from articles not produced in the United States !"

We interpret the tariff resolution as mean ing precisely what it says: that protection is fraud and robbery, and that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only. According to this fundamental principle

of the Democratic party a tariff of one per cent, on imported iron and steel would be constitutional or unconstitutional, according to the purpose for which it was imposed. If the customs duty on imported iron and steel were fixed at one per cent. ad valorem, solely because that was the rate which would produce the revenue needed by the Government, and if the tax on imported iron and steel were fixed at one per cent., without the slightest reference, direct or indirect, to the interests of American producers of iron and steel, then the tax would be constitutional; otherwise it would be unconstitutional. The same thing would be true of a ten per cent. tariff on imported iron and steel, or of a fifty per cent. tariff. The size of the tax on a given article of Import has nothing to do with the question of its constitutionality or unconstitutionality, so long as the size of that tax is not determined or influenced by the supposed interests of domestic competitors with the foreign producers of the article.

To the last question, we reply that the Chicago plank does not mean that revenue is to be collected only from articles not produced in the United States. In framing a constitutional tariff for revenue only, no attention whatever would be paid to the question whether a given article of import was also produced in this country or not. That question would not be considered. The tariff would be imposed and collected for revenue only, and therefore without reference to the rival interests of foreign and domestic producers.

Under the fundamental Democratic principle, the simple test of the constitutionality of any customs duty would be this: Does protection enter into it?

The ideas of a great many people concerning this all-important subject will be clearer if they keep constantly in mind President CLEVELAND'S lucid and forcible exposition of the Chicago tariff plank. "The dogma," wrote Mr. CLEVELAND in accepting the Democratic nomination for President, "is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution."

The race yesterday between Directum and Mascot was far more interesting than a mere match between horse and horse. even granting them to be the best on the track. It was a trial between the best race horse to be found among trotters, for surely Directum is that, and the champion of pacers, and, to the satisfaction of all sound horsemen, the trotter won. Mascot. to be sure, was scarcely Mascot, but for what it was worth the race goes on the

The victory of the pacer over the trotter

would be much the same as the demonstra-

tion of the fin keel's superiority to the orthodox type of hull would be among yachts. The winner would not represent the most desirable type of its kind. Its success would not be satisfactory, however brilliant. Directum continues as interesting a study for hopeful speculators on the ultimate trotting horse as ever. He has closed a season, if it be closed, that reminds one of an old-fashioned campaign by Goldsmith Maid or Rarus. His feet have pounded the tracks this year enough to train a field of ordinary horses. Yet he walks and moves with the step proper to his youth, and carries his precocious speed at its highest point. Highly bred as he is, he is still not high enough to have reached the full maturity of his powers at his age of four. so he retires this year, as in the name of horseflesh he ought to retire, leaving the belief that in 1894 he will be greater than ever, greater than any other trotter of his time, and faster than 2:04.

Now that the Chicago Fair is over, it is proper to say that, according to our judgment, by far the best words that have been said or written about it, were those of Mr. Howell in an interview published in THE SUN of October 22, last.

Miss Harrier Weed, who has just died in this city, was probably more familiar with the mechanism of politics, State and national, than any other woman who has lived during the past three-quarters of a century. She became so through her knowledge of the operations of her father, the late THUE-LOW WEED, who was a political operator of unsurpassed skill and subtlety. a man who won many successes, mostly in this State, who suffered some bitter defeats. and who finally failed to secure the chief ob ect of his ambition in the nomination of Mr. BEWARD as Republican candidate for the Presidency. For the greater part of thirty years, both in Albany and in this city, his accomplished daughter. HAR RIET, was his associate and ever-ready assistant. In his latter years, when he prepared his memoirs, she was more than an amanuensis for him, and, after his death, she became the custodian of documents, which will surely prove valuable in the composition of American political history. Her own rem iniscences of the later Whig times and the early Republican years, and of the distinguished politicians and statesmen with her father held relations. always highly interesting. She possessed many of the traits of her father. She was of a very retiring disposition, and had lived

in this city for over a quarter of a century. hardly known at all to the generation now a the front of the stage. She was of most kindly nature; she was most amiable; she was a woman of good deeds.

There is very little doubt that Founder BRADLEY of Asbury Park has rendered himself liable to arrest for bribery and corruption by his conduct as a candidate for the Sepate of the brushes, free lunches, and free dimes to the colored Republicans who promise to support him in the election, he violates the laws of the State. Even if he should thus get a majority of the votes, he would probably not be permitted to take his seat in the Senate.

It does not make any difference how much a noter loves his wife, he loves his tobacco almost as

What, Brother Donahoe? What's that? But, don't say it again. It shocks us. It is not in good taste. It will make many a woman angry. It is too absurd to compare a man's liking for a pipe or a cigar to his love for the wife of his choice, the darling of his soul, the mother of his children. We cannot argue the matter. The quoted words are neither sense nor logic, neither poetry nor tolerable prose. They are wild. They must have been uttered by some poor miserable devotes of tob ceo. who has no appreciation of true love.

It is known that some women like to wear feathers in their hats; but suppose you said of some wife that she loved the feather in her hat almost as well as she loved her husband! Why, she would feel insulted. Yet she would be guilty of nothing meaner than the husband s who loves the smoke of tobacco almost as well as his wife.

Away with all stuff of the kind!

When Boss PLATT ordered the Republicans of the Ninth Senate district to vote for Mr. Samuel Gompers, the "Labor Conference" candidate for the Constitutional Convention. he strengthened the assurance of Gompens's defeat, and insured an increased Democratic majority in the district.

The removal of Mr. HENRY WHITE WAS very injudi-

How can it be injudicious to be plain spoken and straightforward? In his first term Mr. CLEVELAND was a Mugwump, and kept Mr. White in office. In his second term, when he has become a Democrat, he turns Mr. WHITE out of office and puts a fresh Democrat in. as the most unequivocal and emphatic proof of the change that is within his power to give. The day of humbug and the self-delusion of inexperience are played out, and the fact conessed and published. There can be nothing injudicious in that.

These are tough times, not only for natural cranks, but for men who like to pretend to be cranky. There are such men. There are men with whom it is a fad to talk and act crankily, or even threateningly. They had better look out. They are watched. They are objects of suspicion. They are in danger of arrest. The safest course for them to pursue, until the storm blows over, is that of reason. self-respect, and uprightness.

THE REGISTRATION OF WOMEN.

Mrs. Blake Thinks that 20,000 Registered

Women Indicate Interest in Voting. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this norning's issue of THE SUN I note an editoria article in which it is claimed that the women of the State do not wish to vote because only about 20,000 of them have registered in the expectation of casting their ballots for School Commissioners. Your sources of information are doubtless superior to mine, but from the reports I have received I should make the number larger than your estimate. In some villages every woman's name is on the lists, and from every county there are reports of a large registration. But admitting your figures to be correct, if 20,000 men of any nationality showed a desire for the suffrage by taking the pains to register in order to secure the small privilege of voting for School Commissioner, would you not declare that the right should be granted to them? I am very sure that with your liberal views and eloquent advocacy of the trusst democracy, if these 20,000 registered persons were Russians. Swedes, Hararians, foreigners of any sort, you would loudly demand their enfranchisement. When will you throw your powerful influence on the side of freedom, and insist that if 20,000 persons ask for political liberty it is unjust to deny it to them, even if they are only women.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

One Chicagonn's Puny Note of Dispraise. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hear my

wail-the wail of a Chicagoan. I am sick unto death of the crowds, the wind. the dirt, the vaporings, the unending self-praise of this town. Monotonous newspaper blasts upon "the true Chicago spirit" split my evehalls until my life is an illusion and hope no more. Only yesterday a modest evening paper declared the Art building at the Fair to be the finest structure erected in 1,000 years. Copy of the Parthenon, sublime mystery of excellence, it were a pity to let thee stand, a disgrace to architecture in thy superiority! The noble Roman who stands guard at thy gate, with his

Roman who stands guard at thy gate, with his superabundant muscle, does thee injustice. There should have been a figure of Gabriel blowing about the true Chicago spirit.

Always, overywhere, I hear the proud hoast that this is the greatest Fair that ever was or ever will be—until Chicago builds another. Poor France! already struggling to outdo her efforts of 1886 in 1860. In the pubrit the divine outblows the blowing of the editor, in the parlor the dame chatters glibly of the unparalleled character of the unequalitied Fair; in the restaurant my neighbor murmurs, as well as his knife will permit him, that this Fair will never be equalled—until Chicago holds another. In the cable cars, the elevated, the theatre, overwhere, I hear superfattives that are as endiess as they are ridiculous.

**Ilequiescant in pace, O Fair! and may I never hear of thee again. Thy genius is wind, and thy inspiration vanity; thou art to thy sponsors as his first pair of pants to a boy; I had almost said trousers. He glories in a new emotion, and paints a new sensation with the enthuslasm of a discoverer.

Tardon my wail, O Sun! and think with pity on those of us—only a few left—who are modest.

Chicago, Nov. 1. CHICAGO, Nov. 1.

The Public and the Harlem Water Front.

From the Harlem Local Reporter. The speedway will be a most valuable accession t the city's pleasure grounds if the mistake is not made of sacrificing to it the two miles of river bank prome-nade between 155th street and the point north of Washington Bridge, where the speedway is to end. The cost of the speedway will be gladly met by the people.
It is not right to ask them to give beside the money
their right of access to the river and to the enjoyment of its almost matchless natural beauty

Truth Picturesquely Set Forth.

THE SCH is the great exemplar of its editor's proposition. Its reports are more accurate and pictures qui than those of any other metropolitan journal. It is accurate reporting that newspaper readers nowaday demand; if picturesqueness is added, so much the

Collecting Bric-a-brac.

From Vogue.

Mrs. Farvenu—I want one of those globes.

Clerk—Here is one, madam, that is used in all of our actions. Mrs. Parvenu—Well, if you will have mess few more islands painted on those empty spaces l'il tate it.

What Is It?

Tell us, bright Son, you glorious orb of day. What means this new wild word that you display Tell us, and clear away our mental for. What is a Katakrinokoupholog?

No ancient bards nor modern poets sing Of any similar or such like thing And no bright lexicon of youth or age Defines this jugger on its printed pare.

Is it the offspring of some spavined brain With cells awry, attempting to recan The lost possession of its college tireck. While yet its sense of symmetry is weak ! Or is it some mad phantom of the night. Which shricks invisible, and file with fright The luckiess listener, or can it be

Some Polish person up in Avenue C f

Is it a living thing, or is it deal ? is it a drug to abrink the swellen head ! is it a book, or some new breed of dog !

Lenders Uneasy, and Prophets at Sea Over a New Phase of Politics. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2:- During the last few days leaders here in both parties in several States that hold elections next week have become aware that secret associations, very numerous in their membership, will unexpectedly play an important part. In more than one State where the forecast has seemed to leave the results in no doubt, late reports, while they have, perhaps, not completely upset expecta tions, have made leaders anxious about majorities.

WHAT SECRET ASSOCIATIONS ARE

THESE?

One of these leaders, of long experience and admitted sagacity, says that these organizations are the newest phase in politics of a noteworthy character: that so numerous are they in their membership, so thorough is their discipline, and so earnest are they in the pursuit of their objects, that it would be folly to overlook them or value lightly their consequence. The new zeal shown by the anti-Catholics, he says, has for once taken form in earnest action, and particular districts in certain States are named where, on local candidates, at least a complete overturn may be expected next week. The prospects of certain candidates in other States, he says, have been materially affected by the action of these organizations. In one State, where a month ago a candidate's majority was put as high as forty and fifty thousand, good judges among his supporters to-day would be satisfied with twenty-five thousand. He is of the opinion that the complexion of State Legislatures is liable to be changed from what has been counted on, through causes of

On a larger scale and looking to the future, this same observer and actor says the signs this same observer and actor says the signs are favorable to unexpected results, and mainly because these organizations, in addition to the zeal and intelligence of the great body of their members, are led quite generally by men of sagacity who bring to the task no little experience in the old parties. It will not do, he says, to dismiss these organizations by comparing them to the old Knownothing episode, for there is little resemblance. They include many foreigners, with a great following in both parties. In certain sections the great body are mechanics, all intelligent and zealous, powerful auxiliaries—when they are not principals—acting without proclaimed religious bias, but moved by a variety of motives, growing largely out of "undestrable immigration" for one thing. These organizations, it is asserted, have only just begun to operate in politics, but will, through the next Presidential election, take an important part, and especially will they act in the election of the next Congress.

The Informant says the condition of both of the great parties is favorable for the operation of these organizations, orders, societies and associations, some of them unknown to each other except by common report. There is, however, an immediate tendency to get together and act in concert.

The election next week, in certain districts, will furnish indications, it is predicted, which no sagacious man will overlook. are favorable to unexpected results, and

this character.

REPUBLICAN PANIC IN OHIO. A Hig Screw Reported Loose in McKinley's

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.-Senator Sherman has cone in haste to Ohio. He was summoned by leading Republican to hasten to McKinley's help. He left without a moment's hesitation. Apparently there is a screw loose somewhere He went to Cincinnati direct, and is to make a number of speeches.

White Centenarian Trash Nowhere.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 24.—A negro woman named Jordan died in this city last night at the advanced age of 125 years. She was enjoying good health up to a few days ago and died from general debility. She had resided here sixty years.

died from general debility. She had resided here sixty years.

From the Chicago Duily Telbane.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Harriet Van Derburg, colored, died here this afternoon at the remarkable age of 110 years. She was born in old Kaskaskia and had lived in this State all her life. She leaves several generations of descendants.

The oldest man in Georgia, and even in the United States, lives in Emanuel county. He is 140 years old, and has lived for over 100 years with the Youngblood family of that county, he was brought from Africa in a slave ship, and was prurchased by the Youngbloods. He was called Marsh. After the war he adonted the name of his owners. This was the only difference the civil war made with the old man, for ever since freedom he has lived with his former masters. Marsh is a hale and hearty old negro, whose kinky hair and beard is now snow white. In no other way, however, does he show the signs of his extreme age. He does as much work as any of the young bucks in the neighberhood. does as much work as any of the young bucks in the neighborhood.

While at play during recess at the primary school on Sierra street last Tuesday Dr. Hergstein's young son noticed a white snake at the margin of a hedge, and, grabbing him by the tail, pulled him out. Although the little fellow was bitten on the hand, he clung to his prize, shifted his hold to the neck of the snake, ran home with him and imprisoned him, as he supposed, securely in a can in the cellar, Later, however, the reptile was missing, and it was feared that a valuable curiosity was lost. Yesterday a woman who lives a block west of the doctor was frightened by what proved to be the same snake, and a boy killed it, to the sorrow of snake fanciers. It is about three feet long, with pink eyes and white belly. From the tip of the tail for six inches toward the head the back is covered with very delicate blue and pink alternating bands. The balance of the back is covered with light pink spots, with a few blue ones interspersed. with a few blue ones interspersed

No Heart to Ask for More,

From the Detroit Tribune. The new shades of green were very becoming to her and she could not help but think how beautiful she was as she stood there and said no. Edwin, she didn't believe she would.

"What!" exclaimed the youth, as he gazed

eaid no. Edwin, she didn't believe she would.

"What!" exclaimed the youth, as he gazed fondly upon the chrysanthemum in his coat, "not invite them to our wedding?"
She shock her head.

"Hut they are old friends," he urged.

"I know it. Edwin."
And they are interested in you, surely."

"Without a doubt."

But you will not send them an invitation? As she spoke she laid her hand trustingly as she space she late the rained trustingly upon his diamond ring.

dearest, leannet. They have given me so much already that I haven't the nerve."

All he could do was to wonder why it had never occurred to him before.

The Editor's Mistake. From the Richmond Star.

The editor of a weekly journal lately lost two of his subscribers through accidentally departing from the beaton track in his answers to correspondents. Two of his subscribers wrote to ask him his remedy for their respective troubles. No. 1. a happy father of twins, wrote to inquire the best way to get them safely over their teething, and No. 2 wanted to know how to protect his orchards from the myriads of grasshoppers. The editor framed his answer upon the orthodox lines, but unfortunately transposed their two names, with the result that No. 1, who was blessed with the twins, read, in reply to his query: "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to them, and the little pests, after jumping about in the flames a lew minutes, will speedig he settled." While No. 2, plagued with grasshoppers, was told to "Give a little castor oil and rub their gums gently with a bone."

From the Red Bluf Democra

A couple of days ago, at the farm of G. W. Hutchins, seven miles from Marysville, a bee tree was found near the east bank of Feather River, which was cut to ontain the honey. After the tree was cut down to the ground an investigation was instituted and the honey located in a hollow half was between where it was cut and the top. On cutting open the body of the tree they secured about eighty pounds of honey, eleven duck eggs, and a dead duck. It appears that a wood duck had formed a cavity through a hole that was originally large enough to admit her body. After laying eleven eggs she had commenced sitting to hatch them is with comb so that she could not get out, and she died on the nest.

Great Expectations.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune Six or seven bootblacks were shooting craps in the sidewalk in front of a business house to other evening when the manager of the stablishment came along. ostablishment came along.

Thors, he said, "this will never do. You'll have to move away from here."

Thense don't break up de game jist now, misser, "pleaded the businessike urchin with the nuffler about his neck. "Pere's only one kid wot ain't broke!"

Information. From the Decoir Tribute. Visitor (on the promenade)—lan't Meyerbeer intoxi-

Entertainer—It certainly is until you get accustomed to drinking it.

WILL IT COME TO THIS?

A Possible Advertisement About Weeks Hence,

FOR SANDY HOOK AND THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT! The mammoth seagoing side-wheel excursion steam-

boat Simphus will leave Pier 1, N. R., at 10:30 for the lightships and the scene of the Terrible Duel of the Belligerent Brazilians.

ance policy, \$4.50.

Firing begins at 12:30 sharp. The Sisyphus has abundant deck room, and will afford the excursionists the best possible view of the greatest Torpedo and Dynamite Encounter of the Nineteenth

Century. Accommodation for 2,000. A band of music, refreshments, and competent surgical attendance on board. Don't miss the Speciacle. The Straphus will not eroud the Contestants! Fare for the trip, \$3. Including campatool and accident life insur-

SUNBEAMS.

moderate means. "to have my overcoat repaired. When I was younger I used to put off the repairing of the overcoat until rold weather had actually set in: then I found that by a very singular coincidence seventeen other men had done the same thing, at the same shop, and so I had to wait. But now I get my overcont out along in the latter part of August, and run it into the shop then, when business is duil. Then the tailor can give plenty of time to it, and I get my overoat when I want it. I think that we learn wisdom as we grow older, about overcoats, anybow."

-The influx of great numbers of tramps and anom ployed workmen into California continues, and the problem of what to do with them is yet unsolved. Hundreds of tramps gathering from all paris of the extreme Northwest pass weekly from Oregon into Call ornia. San Antonio and New Orleans seem to be cities notably threatened with a visitation from the inevi-table California overflow. A party of 100 men left the Salvation Army camp of unemployed at San Francisco last week, secured free ferriage to Oakland, and started south, declaring their intention to force their way over the Sunset railroad route to New Orleans, where already the advance guard of tramps has appeared.

-The term "boot leg" applied to a very tall beer glass commonly set out to regular customers in 'long shore salcons may owe its origin to a misapprebension eather bottle sometimes lined with silver, was a com mon drinking vessel in England two or three centuries ago, and even earlier, and, indeed, it still survives
According to a curious old book of the seventeenth
century, when Frenchmen first saw these versels is nee at the English court, they took back to France the story that the English drank out of their boots.

-A committee of colored lawyers has been hard a work in Washington for several days past trying to colonize them somewhere in South America or Mexico The committee are delegates from a big Convention of colored lawyers, held in Chattaneogalast month, called to consider the status of the negro race in this country. The committee claims that it represents the prevailing entiment of the negroes of the country, and has the support of the most prominent cres among them. They want as a starter, an appropriation of a billion

-Round ups of contraband Oh ---- are affording an citing diversion for American of ... is along the British Columbia border. Gangs of ten ... Aosen coolies, convoyed by white men attempting to amuggle them inte this country, have recently been the object of excit-ing chases by citizens or officers in the border counties of Washington. A company of thirteen Chinese and two white men was discovered near Sumas last week Citizens gave chase, the two white men opened fire, and in the melec that ensued one Chinaman was badly wounded and six were captured. Several captures of parties of three or four Chinamen from such bands have been made within a week or ten days.

-The San Francisco Midwinter Pair project is beeming right along. Large forces of men. landscape gar-deners, builders, artists, and laborers of every kind have for several weeks been busy in Golden Gate Park, aying out the grounds and putting up the buildings The five main buildings are well under way, and it is California is enthusiastic over the fair, cash support is cago, on the Midway and elsewhere in the White City, s assured, and the scope of the fair is widening.

-Warburton Pike, a hunter and explorer, who re turned to Nanaimo, B. C., last week from a fifeen months' trip to the interior of Alaska, brought a poor opinion and account of the country he passed through lie followed the Dease River to its junction with the Willard, a tributary of the Mackenzie, explored the Pelly River country, following the river to its source, paddled down the Lewis River to the Yukon, and finally went down the Kuskokium River to the coast near Fort Alexander. He had very fine hunting, but says most of the country he traversed is worthless, except for hunting, and much of it is of no value at all. He found a great many mining camps that were aban-

doned except by men too poor to leave. -It is currently stated in California that a young roman student of Oakland, Miss Ray Frank, is soon to be ordained a rabbi. She has studied at the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati and at the State University of California with that object in view, and latterly has taught in the Jewish Sabbath school at Oakland She Chicago. If the report prove true she will be the fire of her sex to hold such a place. "Such an ordinati would be a remarkable and entirely unprecedented event," said a Jew in discussing this statement. "Woman has no standing whatever in the orthodox Jewish Church. She is not even allowed in the body of the synagogue but occupies a place in the gallery of the church, set aside for her sole use, and shut off by a screen. It would be accounted a desecration for he to have any part in the ceremonies of worship. If Miss Frank is to be ordained to any sacred Jewish office it must be in some ultra-reformed congregation, and it will, I think, be a notable innovation."

-Lieut, Roberson, U. S. A., has just returned to Les Angeles after making a trip with three companions in a small boat down the Colorado River, from Yuma to he Gulf of California, to ascertain if the channel could e made navigable for commerce. The river, he says changes its course in many places every year at the time of the June rise, shifting its bed often as much as six or eight miles to left or right, and it would be im-possible to impound the water so as to secure a regu-lar navigable channel. The tides, too, about the mouth of the river are most erratic; one of its features is the reat bore, which, near the full of the moon every nonth, sweeps in a solid wall of water several feet high, up the upper part of the Gulf and twenty miles into the mouth of the Colorado. An attempt to float any boat in the river's mouth at that time would be fatal. At the mouth of the river the party found the ruins of an old shipy and and the decaying bulks of five steamers, half shuken in the mud, the relics of an attempt made some twenty-three years ago to estab-lish a line of steamers to ply up the river to Port Yuma.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The first of the Police Justices whose term will expire is John J. Ryan, who was appointed on Nov. 4, 1890, to serve out the balance of the term of John J. Gorman, now sheriff, appointed by Mayor Edson in 1883. Judge Ryan is a candidate to succeed himself, but there are those persons who believe that he has an antagonist in Jacob M. Patterson, who again seeks judicial honors, and has been in search of them since the close of his first term.

The veteran member of New York city's delegation to Albany this year will be Muses Dinkelspiel of the Sixth district. He was first elected in 1885 and since 1888 has been returned regularly each year. This will be his seventh term.

In former political campaigns in New York the Item of bill posting was a considerable one, and thousands of dollars were expended by both political parties in making known to the voters the names of the candi-dates who were in nomination. This tiem of election expense has been materially out down, and so, too, has the item of newspaper cards favorable to a licket or an individual candidate, on the other hand, the news-papers lose nothing, for four of them publish, at the city's expense, the names of all candidates in regular

The Republican campaign in New York city this year is one of great grief and fruithle for the leaders, and as the day of electron approaches the difficulties so far from decreasing even to multiply. The Republicans are without miner; I may are without popular candidates or cardidates having any confidence in their own chances candidates having any connected in help own chances of success, they are getting no help from the State organization, and internal backerings embarrass the proceedings of those Republicans who surround Jake Faterson at or near the helm. There is a general matrust of the present Sepublican leaders and a wide-aprend demand from the rank and file that they should "turned down." To add to the other troubles of the Republicans, the members of the Good Government cal antics, insisting upon substituting amateur for approved political methods if things keep on much longer its way they are now going with the New York city Republicans, ex-Judge Jake Patterson may be expected any day to retire to his home in Fordham and let the Republican craft run straight on the rocks. The expression rocks is here used in its maritime, not in its increantile sense.

Thirteen assistant divers in the Dock Department have been promoted to the full dignity of divers.

Divers are paid \$) a day for their services. Their helpers get thirty dve cents an hour.